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INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC LAW AND POLITICAL ECONOMY IN GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

In the wealth of its recent economic literature there is no country in Europe which can rival Germany. Important changes in the political and industrial organization of the country in recent years have given a powerful impetus to the study of political and economic theories. intellectual activity is centred (in Germany, more than in other countries) in the life of the universities, and its influence is felt beyond the bounds of the German empire among all German-speaking people. A statement, therefore, of the work done at the universities in public law and political economy should give a good view of the nature and amount of the interest in political and social science which prevails among the Germans. In the tabulated statement introduced in these introductory remarks we can gain a better idea of the salient features than in the list which forms the main part of this article. Such facts as could be classified have been included in it. The data relate to the winter semester 1889-90.

Some general observations on the German university system may not be out of place as aiding us to form a correct notion of the facts displayed in our table. The faculty in the strict sense of the term is composed of the ordinary professors. They, as a rule, conduct all examinations, confer degrees, and have a voice in the general policy of their department. They receive salaries besides deriving an income from the fees of their students. Scientifically they represent the highest authority in their particular subjects. The extraordinary professors are apt to be younger men, and they do not carry the same weight of authority. In

the larger universities, however, they are often men of the highest attainments who prefer second places in intellectual centres to leading positions in smaller towns. In special cases they conduct examinations, but this is not the rule. They have no vote in faculty decisions, and their salaries range much lower than those of the ordinary professors.

The docenten are young men commencing their university career, occasionally persons in other professions, devoting only a portion of their time to university work. They receive the privilege of lecturing at the universities, but receive no compensation, except in rare instances, beyond the fees of their students. They are, of course, looking forward to promotion, and new professors are drawn almost exclusively from their ranks.

The German system has no division into classes. Each student chooses he lectures which the thinks will be most advantageous for him. If he intends to take the professional examination preparatory to law, medicine, theology, or teaching, he must indeed take certain courses, but he may choose the order in which he hears them. For the degree of doctor the requirements are much more flexible. In the philosophical faculty, which in the common phrase includes everything which is not law, medicine, or theology, it is not uncommon for a student to change his subjects during his course. The faculty exacts only a minimum study of three years, and examination in one principal and two minor studies after presentation of a satisfactory thesis in the major subject.

Under such a system many of the rules of American colleges are inapplicable. There is the utmost freedom of movement between the universities, credit being given at each for time spent at the others, and thus the German student is able in the fullest sense to choose his teachers. After entrance there may be no further test of his capacity until the final examination.

Turning now to our table and list we find that, generally speaking, the economic subjects are classed together with

the legal studies in one faculty in southern Germany, in Austria and in Switzerland, while in northern Germany they form a portion of the field covered by the philosophical faculty. At Munich and Tübingen there are separate faculties of Political Science.

Both as to the number of lecturers, including docenten, and the extent and variety of courses, Berlin heads the list. Here courses are offered by twenty-one lecturers, who give an aggregate of 102 hours' instruction each week, in addition to the work done in the seminars. Next in order is Vienna, where there are fifteen lecturers, giving fifty-eight hours instruction weekly. Leipzig follows, and then Halle and Heidelberg, after which the average number of lecturers is about five, Würzburg, Basel and the academy at Münster having but one each.

Under the division of Public Law, in all its branches, the courses at all the universities are, with few exceptions, very complete and comprehensive. One reason for this may be found in the fact that so many take university courses preparatory to positions in the public service. To obtain these they must pass certain examinations in which this subject plays an important part.

It will be noticed that the subject of political economy is divided into general or theoretical and practical or special. The latter treats of the application of economic principles to the industrial life of the country. In general the practice is to read more frequently the general part of the subject in the winter semester, and in the summer semester the practical political economy. Hence the former occupies a more prominent place in our list than it would if we had the lectures for the summer. The subject of finance plays an important part in the curriculum of almost all the universities, as a reference to the table will show. Attention may also be called to the amount of time given to statistics. Unfortunately, it was impossible to further classify the wide range of topics included under the head of special questions.

		О	nbe of icto			Н	our	s pe	er w	eek	in e	ach	sub	ject.			um of min eto	ars,
	Ordinary Professors.	Extraordinary Professors.	Docenten.	Total.	International Law.	General Public Law.	Public Law.	Administration and Administrative Law.	History, Constitutional, Economic.	General Political Economy.	Practical Political Economy.	Finance.	Statistics.	Special Questions.	TOTAL.	In Public Law.	Political Economy.	Various.
Berlin Bonn Breslau Erlangen Freiburg Giessen Göttingen Greifswald Halle Heidelberg Jena Königsberg Leipzig Marburg Munich Münster Rostock Strassburg Tübingen Tübingen Gzernowitz Graz Innsbruck Prague Vienna Basel Bern	8243225243332445 2361222451223	5 I I 2 4 I I I I I I 2 2 I I I I I 2 2 I I	8 3 2 1 5 2 2 2 1 1 8	21 3 4 4 4 5 2 5 2 8 8 4 4 3 3 1 1 4 7 1 2 3 6 1 5 5 5 4 7 5 1 1 3 2 5	7 6 2 2 5 2 4 3 3 3 5 3	552 51 5 4 13 535 4	46 35 5 4 5	9 554 333495253334 2 4 888	24 1 2 6 2 4 3	5 4 5 10 10		4 5 4 1/2 5 6 5 4 4 11 12 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	7 1 2 4 1 3 2 2 6	1 5 2	102 14 24 27 18 22 13 35 42 11 15 36 19 37 38 11 30 9 26 29 24 20 20 20	1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	31112111112112	1 1
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Prominent among them figure such subjects as the history of political economy, socialism and legislation taken to prevent its growth, money and credit and, especially in the Austrian universities, the subject of scientific accounting.

The institution of the seminar, which has proven such a valuable agency in the German university, is represented in all but three universities—Erlangen, Kiel and Prague. Under this head it has been thought proper to include all courses of a less formal nature than the regular lectures, and in which professor and student meet on more equal terms.

The list which follows, giving in detail the work of each university, has been prepared from the "Universitäts-Kalender" of Dr. F. Ascherson. The facts for Vienna and Czernowitz are drawn from the official announcements.

The university courses are divided usually into three classes, called public, private and most private (öffentlich, privatim, privatissime), the first open to all matriculated students free of charge; the second to all matriculated students who pay the course-fee; and the third to such matriculated students as the professor chooses to admit to the course. The "publics" are usually short courses treating of some special topic or those of encyclopedic character. The private courses form the real nucleus of the university work. The "most private courses" comprise the seminars, repetitionen, etc., and only such students are admitted as propose to do special work in the respective subjects. They are usually gratis, at least in the philosophical faculty.

COURSES OF LECTURES.

. *	" " General and Comparative Public Law of the Federal Governments (German Empire, Switzerland and the United States)
	H. Preuss (doc.)
	:
:	" "Public Law of Germany
:	C. Bornhak (doc.)4Social Legislation of the German Empire
:	C. Zeuner (ext.)
:	:
:	O. Dambach (ext.)3Public and Administrative Law of Germany and Prussia
:	O. Gierke (ord.)General and German Public Law
:	" " International Law
:	B. Hübler (ord.)Public Law of Germany and Prussia
:	" "Public and Administrative Law of Prussia
:	R. von GneistPublic Law of Germany
	PRIVATE LECTURES.
:	L. K. Aegidi (hon.) ²
:	R. von Gneist (ord.) ¹ Administrative Reform in Prussia
	FACULTY OF LAW-PUBLIC LECTURES.

¹ Ord.—Ordinary. ³ Hon.—Honorary.

* Ext.—Extraordinary.

* Doc.—Privat-docent.

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H. Freuss (ord.)Discussions on the Public Law of Federal Governments	Governments	
FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY—PUBLIC LECTURES. A. Wagner (ord.)Liberty and Property, with Especial Reference to Political Economy and Socialism.	ES. ference to Political Economy and	Ann
H. von Treitschke (ord)Philosophical Theories of the StateHistory and Laws of Trade.		
A. Wagner		
G. SchmollerSpecial or Practical Political Economy.		
H. von TreitschkePolitics	7	
A. Meitzen (ext.)Theory and Technique of Statistics		
" Lectures and Discussions on Industrial Economy and Statistics	conomy and Statistics	
H. Breslsau (ext.)	0481	
R. Boeckh (ext.)Statistics of Different Nations		
R. von Kaufmann (doc.)Banking and Stock Exchange Transactions	nssn	
"Internal Administration	7	
R. Höniger (doc.)Introduction to the Study of History with Special Reference to the History	h Special Reference to the History	Y.
of Finance		
" History of the Constitutions of German Cities	ities	
I. Jastrow (doc.)Outlines of German Constitutional History from the Earliest Times to the	ory from the Earliest Times to the	
Social Legislation of Recent Times	7	

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R. Sternfeld (doc.)	G. Schmoller In Political Economy and Statistics R. Boeckh In Statistics R. Höniger A. Wagner Discussions in Connection with Lectures	BONN.	FACULTY OF LAW—PUBLIC LECTURES. W. Kahl (ord.)State and Church	W. KahlPublic Law of Germany and PrussiaFaculary of Philosophy—Private Lectures.	E. Nasse (ord.)¹	SEMINAR. B. Nasse

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S. Brie (ord.)	S. Brie In Public Law	L. Elster (ord.)	SEMINAR. L. Elster (ord.)Exercises in Political Economy	ERLANGEN. FACULTY OF LAW-PUBLIC LECTURES. H. von Marquardsen (ord.)History and Outlines of the German Imperial Constitution	H. von Marquardsen

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FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY—PUBLIC LECTURES.	C. Th. Eheberg (ord.)The Labor Question	PRIVATE LECTURES. C. Th. Eheberg (ord.)Public Administration	:	R. Pohlmann (ord.)	FREIBURG.	FACULTY OF LAW.	H. Rosin (ord.)General Public Law	"Administrative Law of Germany	FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY.	E.Philippovich von Philippsberg(ord.) Special Political Economy—Money Credit and Commerce	E. Grosse (doc.)Outlines of Sociology on the Basis of Ethnology	G. Adler (doc.)General Political Economy	H. Herkner (doc.)General Political Economy	SEMINARS, ÉTC.	E. Philippovich von PhilippsbergIn Political Economy	G. AdlerDiscussions in connection with lecture course	H. HerknerDiscussions in connection with lecture course	GIESSEN.	Faculty of Law—Private Lectures.	H. Lehmann (ord.) 1Public Law of the German Empire and the German States	¹ Called to Marburg after announcement of the course.

Hours per week.General Political Economy...... .. Finance..... Public Law.... W. Lexis.....Practical Political Economy. E. Laspeyres (ord.).......Practical Questions in Political Economy and Economic Police Regulations ... Statistics of Population......Special Studies in Taxation (Hessian tax laws)..... ...Administrative Law..... FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY—PRIVATE LECTURES. FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY—PUBLIC LECTURES.Introduction to Public Law..... FACULTY OF LAW-PRIVATE LECTURES. FACULTY OF LAW—PUBLIC LECTURES. GREIFSWALD. PRIVATE LECTURES. GÖTTINGEN SEMINARS, ETC. SEMINARS, ETC. R. W. Dove (ord.)..... G. Cohn (ord.) F. Stoerk (ord.) F. Frensdorff (ord.)..... W. Lexis (ord.)....

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F. Stoerk (ord.)	F. Stoerk (ord.)	FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY—PUBLIC LECTURES. E. Struck (ord.)The Labor Question	PRIVATE LECTURES. E. Struck (ord.)General Political Ronomy	SEMINARS, ETC. E. Struck (ord.)	HALLE a. d. SAALE.	Facular of Law—Public Lectures. A. Boretius (ord.)The Imperial Constitution of Germany	A. Boretius (ord.)	SEMINARS, ETC. E. LoeningExercises in Administrative Law	FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY.—PUBLIC LECTURES. J. Conrad (ord.)

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¹ Now in Ministry of Finance, Vienna.

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future be appointed to this university who do not deliver their lectures in the Russian language. Those now in the N. B.—It is reported that according to a recent ordinance of the Russian government, no professors shall in the Faculties may continue to use the German language for a period of six years, after which they will be required to use the Russian language or retire on a pension.

Philadelphia

LEO S. KOW